

that *C. arenicola* is keyed to the *Marianae* on the basis of its glandular involucre, while *C. decumbens* is keyed to the *Pilosae* on the basis of an involucre with cobwebby hairs!!

I have before me a co-type of *C. decumbens* and the type of *C. arenicola*. They are a perfect match. In view of all of the above considerations, I am considering *C. gossypina* as including plants not only with cottony-lanate involucres and peduncles, but with forms grading to an extreme having glandular involucres and peduncles, the latter, for the sake of convenience and clarity, to be regarded as a *forma*. *C. arenicola* is relegated to synonymy.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, Raleigh

NEW MISSOURI PLANT-RECORDS (1946–1948)

JULIAN A. STEYERMARK

SINCE the last report on plants new to Missouri (RHODORA **43**: 658–663. 1941, and **44**: 248. 1942), continued intensive collecting in the state by Mr. Bill Bauer and the writer since the end of the last war has resulted in the discovery of a number of species new to the state. The following are all deposited in the Herbarium of the Chicago Natural History Museum.

BRACHIARIA EXTENSA Chase. This is an unexpected addition to the flora of Missouri. It was previously recorded by Hitchcock in his Manual of the Grasses of the United States, p. 572, from Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Cuba. The present collection, *Steyermark 67054*, is from openings along ditch, along road E, sect. 8, 1¼ mi. east of Cooter, Pemiscot Co., October 23, 1948.

At first sight the plant has the appearance of a species of *Panicum* or *Paspalum*. In fact, on a collection by Elihu Hall (no. 814) in the Herbarium of the Chicago Natural History Museum, Engelmann noted "A paspaloid *Panicum* I cannot make out".

SCIRPUS ETUBERCULATUS (Steud.) Kuntze. Another unexpected discovery in Missouri, this species, hitherto supposed to be confined to the Coastal Plain from Delaware to Florida west to Louisiana, was found during the autumn of 1948 in one of the remarkable upland sink-hole ponds of southern Missouri. These ponds, nestling in the midst of a dry upland oak-hickory

forest, have apparently preserved a relic flora of by-gone coastal plain days when the Ozarks, preceding their last Tertiary uplifts, had been peneplained to a low swampy area. The nearest station for this species (Saratoga, Mississippi) is several hundred miles removed from that of the present collection, *Steyermark 66629*, Tupelo Gum Pond, T 25 N, R 4 W, sect. 4, 8 mi. west of New Liberty, Oregon Co., October 3, 1948. The culms are extensively creeping, have a gray-green or blue-green color, and, although rather sharply triangular above, are obtusely or obscurely triangular below.

CAMASSIA SCILLOIDES (Raf.) Cory, forma **variegata**, f. nov., a typo recedit foliorum marginibus luteo-albidis.—Northwest-facing slopes, Pedelo Creek, T 27 N, R 19 W, sect. 6, 4½ mi. northeast of Sparta, Christian Co., Missouri, April 25, 1941, *Julian A. Steyermark 28324*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.

This form, with the leaves margined creamy-white, sometimes is found scattered within a colony of ordinary green-leaved wild hyacinth.

TRILLIUM OZARKANUM Palmer & Steyermark. Known previously in Missouri only from Barry County in the southwestern corner of the state, this species has been discovered in the southeastern part of the Ozarks by Mr. Bill Bauer in 1946 and there re-collected by the writer in 1947. It is represented by the following collection: *Steyermark 64262*, shallow draw in upland pine-oak-hickory woods on west side of highway 80, T 27 N, R 5 W, sect. 34, 2 mi. south of Birch Tree, Shannon Co., May 3, 1947. It is to be noted that both Missouri collections are located in shallow draws of upland woods where the soil is acid. In the Shannon County station it is associated with such acid-soil plants as *Tradescantia longipes*, *Pinus echinata*, and *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *caroliniana*.

POGONIA OPHIOGLOSSOIDES (L.) Ker. This was first spotted in July, 1948, by Mr. Bill Bauer in Reynolds County, southeastern Ozark region. This remarkable find, made along a well-traveled highway, was taken, with *Alnus serrulata* var. *vulgaris* and *Salix caroliniana*, in a swampy meadow, bordering a spring-branch tributary to Middle Fork of Black River, along highway 21, T 32 N, R 1 E, sect. 15, 1.8 mi. southwest of Middle Fork bridge, about 3 mi. northeast of Centerville, July 4, 1948.

This adds another of the more northern-ranging species to the list of plants inhabiting the swampy meadows of the southeastern part of the Ozarks. Others, such as *Liparis Loeselii*, *Menyanthes trifoliata* var. *minor*, *Pedicularis lanceolata*, and *Aster puniceus* var. *lucidulus* have already been noted by the writer previously.

HEUCHERA PUBERULA Mack. & Bush, forma **glabrata**, f. nov., a typo differt foliis subtus pallide viridibus et glabratis; petiolis et scapis glabratis vel parce pilosulis.—North-facing base of limestone bluffs, at Jam Up Bluff along Jack's Fork of Current River, T 27 N, R 6 W, sect, 5, 4 mi. north of Teresita, 6 mi. northwest of Monteer, Shannon Co., Missouri, October 2, 1948, *Julian A. Steyermark 66615*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.

Typical *H. puberula* has the lower surface of the leaves and the petioles and scapes densely pubescent; moreover, the lower leaf surface is usually of a dull lavender color. The newly described form was growing near typical *H. puberula*.

DECODON VERTICILLATUS (L.) Ell. Another discovery made in an upland sink-hole pond, and not previously recorded for Missouri, is the following collection: *Steyermark 64404*, Bowles Pond, in upland tributary to Bowles Hol, tributary to Harrison Valley, T 31 N, R 1 E, sect. 23, 2½ mi. northwest of Redford, Reynolds Co., May 30, 1947.

Isolated in a densely forested part of the southeastern Ozark area, this sink-hole pond was inhabited by *Carex decomposita*, *Glyceria acutiflora*, *Isoetes Engelmanni*, *Dulichium arundinaceum*, *Hottonia inflata*, and several other characteristic species.

JUSSIAEA LEPTOCARPA Nutt., var. GENUINA. In his "A Revision of the New World Species of 'Jussiaea'", Munz cites a collection of *J. leptocarpa* var. *genuina* presumably made in Missouri, "in civitate Missouri, Frank in 1837" (*Darwiniana* 4, no. 2-3. p. 256. 1942). Such an indefinite locality threw doubt as to the actual occurrence of the plant in Missouri. But, late in October, while botanizing along mudflats of the Mississippi River in extreme southeastern Missouri, opposite the Tennessee line, the writer chanced upon isolated plants, which upon subsequent study prove to belong to this species. Thus, after 101 years, it may definitely be added to the flora of the state. A species known in the United States previously from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, it ranges

southward in tropical regions from Mexico and the West Indies through Central America to Argentina and Peru in South America. The new Missouri collection, the first definite one to be recorded, is *Steyermark 67032*, mudflat along Mississippi River, Island no. 17, T 17 N, R 14 E, sect. 36 and 1, 3-4 mi. southeast of Caruthersville, Pemiscot Co., October 23, 1948.

LINARIA MINOR (L.) Desf. First found, new to the state, by Mr. Bill Bauer along railroad tracks in 1946 in Pike and Audrain counties. Additional collections are *Steyermark 64575*, along railroad along highway 5, between Lemons and Unionville, Putnam Co., June 21, 1947; ballast-land at South Liberty, Clay Co., June 26, 1947, *Harold E. Hurst 39* (Herb. Wm. Jewell College); same locality, June 25, 1947, *Cyril Lee Broussard* (Herb. Wm. Jewell College).

RUELLIA PEDUNCULATA Torr., forma **Baueri**, f. nov., a typo differt corolla alba.—In colony, Koester, St. Francois Co., Missouri, June 20, 1948, *Bill Bauer*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.

This white-flowered form is named in honor of Mr. Bauer of Webster Groves, Missouri. During the past several years he has contributed considerably to the botanical exploration of the state.

OLDENLANDIA BOSCHII (DC.) Chapm. Previously known from Virginia to Florida, west to Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, it is now recorded from the southeastern lowlands of Missouri: *Steyermark 66958*, exsiccated depression, T 22 N, R 4 E, sect. 36, 4 mi. south of Naylor, Ripley Co., October 20, 1948.

VALERIANA PAUCIFLORA Michx. Mr. Bill Bauer collected a specimen of this species in 1946. The specimen, blooming in his wild flower garden, was claimed by him to come from Big Creek, Lincoln County, Missouri. Repeated trips made to re-locate the species at this station have failed, thus far. The collection is: *Bauer 11279*, alluvial woods along Big Creek, T 48 N, R 1 W, sect. 25, 6½ mi. south of Troy, Lincoln Co., April 21, 1946.

Asa Gray, in *Syn. Fl. N. Am.* 1²: 44. 1884, cites this species from Missouri. Tracy included it, apparently on the basis of Dr. Gray's reference, in his "Catalogue of the Phaenogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants of Missouri", p. 39, 1886. As far as known, no past Missouri specimens are extant, and the present Bauer collection has yet to be verified.

ASTER EXILIS Ell. This species, which ranges through the American tropics, may now be added to the flora of Missouri on the basis of the following recent collections: *Steyermark 67051*, open places along shallow ditch along road E, 1½ mi. east of Cooter, sect. 8, Pemiscot Co., October 23, 1948; *Steyermark 67075*, open places near house bordering field, T 16 N, R 18 E, sect. 15, 3 mi. west of Hermandale, Dunklin Co., October 23, 1948.

ASTER ANOMALUS Engelm., forma **albidus**, f. nov., a typo differt ligulis albidis.—Cherty wooded slopes, Natural Bridge Hollow, T 22 N, R 26 W, sect. 17 and 18, 8–9 mi. southeast of Cassville, Barry Co., Missouri, September 24, 1947, *Julian A. Steyermark 65135*, TYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.

This white-rayed form was growing with plants showing the usual lavender color.

ASTER PILOSUS Willd., forma PULCHELLUS Benke. The following collection, *Steyermark 67052*, openings along ditch along road E, 1¼ mi. east of Cooter, Pemiscot Co., October 23, 1948, has lavender rays and conspicuously pubescent stems and leaves. Benke's collection, based on an Indiana plant with rose-red rays and sparsely hirsutulous stems and leaves (*RHODORA* 34: 11. 1932), is somewhat different from the Missouri collection in the color of the ray-flowers and in the lesser amount of pubescence. Inasmuch as variation in the degree of pubescence and intensity of lavender color might be expected within a given form, I am referring the Missouri collection to the form described by Benke.

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

CYPERUS BREVIFOLIUS IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT.—On May 4, 1948, the writer discovered a large and flourishing colony of a strange sedge, in the Fairchild Garden section of the National Audubon Society, of Greenwich, Connecticut. This sedge has been identified as *Cyperus (Kyllinga) brevifolius* (Rottb.) Hassk., not hitherto known from north of the Philadelphia area. It grows in an open, weedy area, in company with such plants as *Solidago patula*, *Mimulus ringens*, *Polygonum sagittatum* and *Leersia oryzoides*. The soil is extremely wet in